# CONTINENTAL JOURNAL,

## AND

# WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1776. [NUMB. XIV.

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN QUEEN-STREET.


*Continuation of the* SPEECH *of* Gov. JOHNSTON, *began in our last.* *pa. 992.*

THE Honourable Gentleman has given us some account of the debilitated state of men in the other provinces; he had the honour to command, and hinted at means for subduing their spirit, in a manner which inclines me to believe he has not left many more friends behind in that colony than in Jamaica. Administration has been so much misled by these partial and illiberal accounts of men in the gross, that I dare to say they will be cautious how they trust to such intelligence again. Neither my reading nor observation give me leave to think the people in Carolina will be behind any of the colonies, in supporting and defending rights which are so essential to securing every thing that is dear to them as British subjects. The Honourable gentleman's bad occasion to lead them to war on a certain occasion, I wish he would tell the house how they behaved. If southern climates has such strange effects in enervating the human frame, give me leave to hope at least that the honourable gentleman has escaped this contagion. The other scheme he alludes to of calling forth the slaves, is too black and horrid to be adopted, neither would it answer, if administration were wicked enough to make the attempt; the state of slavery cuts off all the great, magnanimous, and inventive powers of the human mind, but it rather strengthens fidelity and attachment; the Roman history fully confirms this; amidst the multiplied treachery of friends and relations, amidst the greatest temptations during the corruption of that government, the slave was, seldom or ever unfaithful to his master. The principle lives in human nature. Where mankind are deprived of the means of getting subsistence, where they are accustomed to look up to another for food, raiment, and protection, they insensibly forget the original injury they sustained, and become attached to their masters; in general I must also observe, that masters are kind to their slaves. It is not he who uses the scourge and the whip, which the honourable gentleman has mentioned, that is, the first to put the musquet on his shoulders in such glorious contests as these. It is not he who tortures and frets his fellow creatures; but he who feels that universal benevolence which extends his affections to all men in their several stations; who feels the spirit of equality, who knows the principles of liberty, who understands the consequence of these rights, without which we are always worse men and worse subjects, and who is willing, for the benefit of children yet unborn, to seal the truth of his doctrine with his blood. It is not to men of this temper that slaves will prove unfaithful. I shall rather expect to see them flock round his standard, though I admit the experiment is too dangerous on either side. I say again, the whole of our blunders, oppressions, and mistakes, in these unfortunate disputes, have arisen from ignorance in the first principles of government: great ignorance in the several constitutions of the colonies; ignorance in the power we could apply to subdue them, and still greater ignorance of the end to be obtained by such an attempt. To each of these I will severally speak.

I say it demonstrates a perfect ignorance of the history of civil society, to assert (which is the captivating argument used in this House, for breaking down all the barriers of liberty in America) that two independent legislatures cannot exist in the same community, and therefore we are to destroy the whole fabrick of those governments which have subsisted for so many years. Mankind are constantly quoting some trite maxims, and appearing to their limited theory in politics, while they reject established facts. I say, a free government necessarily involves many clashing jurisdictions, if pushed to the extreme. I maintain this species of government must ever depend more on the spirit of freedom, that first established it, than on all the parchment you can cover with words. I aver, that in the most active triumphant common wealth, which ever appeared on the stage of the world, two distinct legislative authorities did actually exist. The *comitia tributa*, and the *comitia centuriata*. The whole government of Athens would appear as containing so many ridiculous paradoxes to those wise politicians. The actual state of Holland, where every town is a distinct government within itself. The deliberation of the States General, where no money can be raised, unless the whole are unanimous. No new laws made or any old repealed against one dissenting voice; all these would appear impossible to such politicians who are ever supposing man-kind ready to destroy themselves; nevertheless the facts are equally certain. If the best parts of our constitution were to be stated to a foreigner; the trial by jury, where twelve men must be unanimous in their opinion, in causes the most intricate and nice, where even the ablest council differ in opinion, he would be led to imagine justice might stand still, yet we all know nothing proves so easy in the execution. (6)

the danger of pushing things to extreme makes the good sense of men prevail, while the power of resisting in every individual injures man prevents prejudice and injustice from trying their strength on matters that are not tenable. The springs of a free government are not obvious to every understanding, while the meanest footsoldier knows all the power of despotism. Here the supremacy of the magistrate solves every question. In the same manner the advantages derived from America, in the circle of commerce, are not so evident to a vulgar understanding, as so much palpable cash paid in the Exchequer. For this reason I am ready to forgive those who differ with me in opinion concerning this contest. It demands a process of reasoning to which common understandings are not generally accustomed. I should not be surprized if half the people in England should at first join against the Americans: national prejudice, pride, false glory, and false arithmetic, all contribute to deceive them; but that any man, assuming the character of a statesman, should proceed in this mad career, to destroy in a few years that beautiful system of empire our ancestors have been raising with so much pains and glory, first, under the false pretence of raising a revenue; and next, under a more false pretence, that America wishes to throw off her just dependance on Great-Britain. This, I confess, does surprize me. For this reason my indignation chiefly rises against the noble Lord on the floor; I am willing to acquit all his colleagues, and most of his followers, even if they had not the interested motives of places and pensions to bias their judgment; but that the noble Lord who yearly considers the riches that come into the public treasury, who knows and can trace all the circuitous channels, by which riches flow into this country, that he should place no more to the credit of America, than the paltry sum collected by his insignificant commissioners, and endeavour to mislead others by such assertions. (7) This indeed is beyond belief. When the noble Lord is pleased to take the other side of the argument, what abundance of wealth does he sometimes pour forth in the most copious flow of eloquence. When he supports this rugged coercive system, how he labours and sighs, nothing but sounding words and unmeaning phrases. *The dignity of Parliament!* Now I say this is best supported by humanity and justice, and maintaining the freedom of the subject. The *supremacy* of the legislative authority of Great-Britain! This I call unintelligible Jargon; instead of running the different privileges belonging to the various parts of the empire into one common mass of power, gentlemen should consider, that the very first principles of good government, in this wide extended dominion, consist in subdividing the empire into many parts, and giving to each individual an immediate interest in the community to which he belongs that it should be well regulated. This is the principle upon which our ancestors established those different colonies or communities; this is the principle on which alone they have flourished so long and so prosperously; this is the principle alone on which they can be well governed at such a distance from the seat of the empire.

Yet we are breaking through all those sacred maxims of our forefathers, and giving the alarm to every wise man on the continent of America, that all his rights depends on the will of men whose corruption are notorious, who regard him as an enemy, and who have no interest in his prosperity, and feel no controul from him as a constituent. The most learned writer on government has defined civil and political liberty to consist in a perfect security as to a man's rights; after the acts of Parliament of last year, can any man on the great continent of America say that he feels that security? Could any thing less than dread of losing every essential privilege, have united a people so divided in customs, manners, climate, and communications? Could any thing less than an entire want of policy, a species of political phrenzy, have produced this wonderful effect? You blame the Americans, but do not consider the next step which your conduct necessarily drives them to. You assert they aim at independency; I assert they wish for nothing more than a constitutional dependence on Great Britain, according as they have subsisted from their first establishments; and according as Ireland depends on the British legislature at this moment. Can any man who knows the power of the crown in the legislative and executive parts of our colony government, who understands the force of the several acts of navagation, who knows the incitements and attachments by the education of youth in this country, who knows what would be the effects of mixing the colonists in our fleets and armies, and every other office in our government; who considers the effects of appeals in the last resort to his majesty in council, who knows the power of his majesty in annulling laws made in the colonies within three years; who perceives the advantages that every part of the empire derives from the prosperity of the others who is there, I say, capable of digesting those thoughts, and can entertain the ignoble jealousies daily expressed against the Americans, or show any motive why the people in America should break the bond of union with this country for ages yet to come, unless driven to that extremity by following Mr. Hutchinson's advice in *abridging their liberties*, which is as much a part of their birth-right, as of any man living and born in England. (3) The nature of government will not allow us to define what are the precise points where *resistance* may be made to the governing powers; but will any man conclude from thence, that acts of King, Lords, and Commons ought not to be resisted, if they should sap the fundamental principles of the constitution? Nothing but the general feeling of the community can determine the point; and was ever the sense of a people so unanimous on any subject? I declare upon my honour, I have not conversed with one man from America (and I have chiefly sought out friends of Administration) who have not universally agreed, that all America is unanimous in resisting the power of taxing them by the British parliament, where they have no representatives? that they will never yield this point; that in case they were made easy on this point, and secure as to their charters, on which their property depends, they would immediately return to their duty and obedience.

This I aver to be the universal report and opinion of all men with whom I have conversed from America. If any one disputes the truth of my assertions, I now defy him to bring any evidence to contradict me, and I now undertake to bring men of the best characters in support of what I aver. But respecting general opinion, I still go farther; I maintain that the sense of the best and the wisest men in this country, are on the side of the Americans; three to one in Ireland are on their side; that the soldiers and sailors feel an unwillingness to the service, that you never will find the same exertions of this as in any other wars. I speak it to the credit of the fleet and army; they do not like to butcher when whom the greatest characters in this country consider as contending in the glorious cause of preserving those institutions, which are necessary to the happiness, security, and elevation of the human mind. (3)

I am well informed, that four field officers, in the four regiments now going from Ireland, have desired leave to retire or sell out. I do not mean to say, that the soldiers or sailors in America, have shewn any signs of cowardice, this is below their spirit; I only assert they proclaim it a disagreeable service; most of the army feel it as such; that numbers have not deserted, is owing to their situation. Their is a wide difference between the English officer or soldier, who barely does his duty, and the general exertions of the New England army, where every man is thinking what further service he can perform; where every soldier is a Scævola. To a mind who loves to contemplate the glorious spirit of freedom, no spectacle can be more affecting than the action at *Bunker's-Hill*, to see an irregular peasantry commanded by a physician, inferior in number, opposed by every circumstance of cannon and bombs, that could terrify timed minds, calmly waiting the attack of the gallant Howe, leading on the best troops in the world, with an excellent train of artillery, and twice repulsing these very troops who had often chased the chosen battalions of France; and at last retired for want of ammution, but in so respectable a manner, that they were not even pursued. Who can reflect on such scenes, and not adore the constitution of government, which could breed such men! Who will not pause and examine, before he destroyed institutions that have reared such elevated spirits! Who is there that can dismiss all doubts on the justice of a cause which can inspire such conscious rectitude! The conduct of the people of New-England, for wisdom, courage, temperance, fortitude, and all those qualities that can command the admiration of noble minds, is not surpassed in the history of any nation under the sun. Instead of wrecking our vengeance against that colony their heroism alone should plead their forgiveness.

* [*The remainder of the celebrated Governor* JOHNSTON'S *speech will be in our next.*] *pa. 999.*

(13) see declaration, pa. 971. (14) see on acts of trade, pa. 594. vol. 2, & pa. 667, 685, 1228. (15) see Hutchinson's Letter, pa. 1157. (16) see indexes, under Towns, County — Assembly, representatives, Congress, Continental, & Provincial, resolves, riots, ruing of the Country, & Army of the united Colonies, &c. (17) see indexes, under speech-es, & Commons, House of, debates in. (18) see — THE — indexes, under Army British, — Men of war — Army of the United Colonies, — & Naval Affairs. (19) see index, under Army under Army British, — Army of the United Colonies. (20) see pa. 754. (6) see index, under Warren Doc.

(1) see list of Grievances, pa. 971. & American rights, page, 1089, 1228. (2) see address to Ireland, page, 787. (3) see rights, pa. 1089, 1228. & see list of Grievances, pa. 971. & see our Charter pa. 1077, Vol. 2. & See Character of the Court & Ministry, Crisis, pa. 74a, &c. (4) see indexes, under Troops British, & Men of war (5) see on Holland, pa. 995. (6) see magna Charta, pa. 799, 1050: — petition of right, pa. 816. Bill of rights, pa. 1053. Vol. 2. (7) see Pitt's speech, pa. 403. Vol. 1.

(8) see Sea Act, pa. 795, Vol. 1 — Molass. Act pa. 9. vol. 2. (9) see Congress address, pa. 656, 791. (10) North. (11) see index, under Commissioners. (12) see declaratory Act pa. 524. — see index, under Congress Continental

(9) See indexes, under Troops British. (10) See indexes, under Army British; & Men of War. & Army of the United Colonies, & Naval Affairs. (11) See indexes, under Army British.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) June 20

Our PROVINCIAL CONGRESS met here the sixth inst. when his Excellency ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, Esq; President and Commander in Chief of the province of Georgia, delivered the following SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Congress,

THE state of the province at your last meeting, made it absolutely necessary to adopt some temporary regulations for the preservation of the public peace and safety; and your appointment of me, to carry these regulations into execution, at a time so critical and important to the welfare of this country, requires an exertion of the greatest prudence and abilities.

At a time when our rights and privileges are invaded, when the fundamental principles of the constitution are subverted, and those men whose duty should teach them to protect and defend us, are become our betrayers and murderers, Nature calls aloud on every virtuous member of the community to stand forth, and stem the prevailing torrent of corruption and lawless power.

The many and frequent instances of your attachment towards me, and an ardent desire to promote the welfare of my country, have induced me to accept of this weighty and important trust. For your interest only I desire to act; and relying on your aid and assistance in every difficulty, I shall always most confidently expect it.

Some venal disaffected men may endeavour to persuade the people to submit to the oppressive mandates of despotism. But surely every freeman would consider the nature, and inspect the designs and execution of that government under which he may be called to live. The people of this province in opposing the designs of a cruel and corrupt ministry have surmounted what appeared insuperable difficulties; and, notwithstanding the artifice and address that for a long time were employed to divert their attention from the common cause, they at length, by imperceptible degrees, succeeded, and declared their resolution to assert their liberties, and to maintain them, at all events, in concurrence with the other associated colonies. For my part, I must candidly declare, that from the origin of those unhappy disputes, I heartily approved the conduct of the Americans. My approbation was not the effect of prejudice or partiality, but proceeded from a firm persuasion of their having acted agreeable to constitutional principles, and the dictates of an upright disinterested conscience.

We may all acknowledge our great obligations to our ancestors for the invaluable liberties we enjoy; it is our indispensable duty to transmit them inviolate to posterity; and to be negligent in an affair of such moment, would be an indelible stain of infamy on the present era. (2) Animated with this principle, I shall think myself amply rewarded, if I can be instrumental at to render any service to the cause of freedom and posterity.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Congress,

Being sensible that many matters of great importance will claim your attention at this meeting, I will not take up too much of your time from the public business. Some further regulations respecting the courts of justice, the state of the Continental battalion, and the better ordering of the militia of this province, will necessarily be the subject of your disquisitions.

You must be convinced of the many difficulties we labour under, arising from the number that still remain among us, under the shelter of an affected neutrality. The arguments alledged for their conduct appear too weak to merit a refutation: This is no time to talk of moderation; in the present instance it ceases to be a virtue. An appeal, an awful appeal is made to heaven, and thousands of lives are in jeopardy every hour. Our northern brethren point to their wounds, and call for our most vigorous exertions; and God forbid that so noble a contest should end in an infamous conclusion. You will not therefore be biassed by any suggestions from those enemies of American liberty, or regard any censure they may bestow on the forwardness and zeal of this infant colony. (3) You must evidently perceive the necessity of making some further laws respecting those Non-Associators; and, though there may be some who appear at present forward to sign the Association, (4) yet it becomes us to keep a watchful eye on the motives and conduct of those men, lest the public good be endangered through their perfidy and pretended friendship.

By the resolves of the General Congress, the inhabitants of the United Colonies are permitted to trade to any part of the world except the dominions of the King of Great-Britain; and, in consequence of which, it will be necessary to fix on some mode of proceeding for the clearance of vessels, and other matters relative thereto; and perhaps you may think it further requisite to appoint proper officers to dispatch this business, that the adventurers in trade may meet with as little obstruction as possible. And I would, at the same time, recommend to your consideration the exorbitant prices of goods, and other necessaries of life, in the town of Savannah, and in every part of the province. This certainly requires some immediate regulations, as the poor must be greatly distressed by such alarming and unheard of extortions.

With respect to Indian affairs, I hoped to have had the pleasure of assuring you, from the state of the proceedings of the Commissioners, that they were in every respect friendly and warmly attached to our interest, and that there was the greatest reason to expect a continuance of the same friendly disposition; but I have received some accounts since rather unfavorable. As this is of the highest consequence to the peace and welfare of the colony, I would here suggest, whether it would not be necessary to enter into some resolves, in order to prevent any future misunderstanding between them & our back settlers. And to this I think I may add, that the putting the province in the best posture of defence would be an object very requisite at this juncture.

The Continental Congress have always been solicitous to promote the increase and improvement of useful knowledge, and with the highest satisfaction contemplating the rapid progress of the arts and sciences of America, have thought proper to recommend the encouraging the manufactures of Saltpetre, (7) Sulphur, and Gunpowder. (8) The process is extremely easy, and I shall be very glad to see any of the good people of this province exerting themselves in the manufacture of these useful and necessary articles. If they once consider it is for the public good they will need no other inducement.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Congress,

*Remember, in all your deliberations, you are engaged in a most arduous undertaking—Generations yet unborn may owe their freedom and happiness to your determinations, and may bestow blessings or execrations on your memory, in such manner as you discharge the trust reposed in you by your constituents. Thoughts like these will influence you to throw aside every prejudice, and to exert your utmost efforts to preserve unanimity, firmness, and impartiality in all your proceedings.*

Savannah, June 5, 1776. ARCHIBALD BULLOCK.

See the answer p. 999

WILLIAMSBURG, August 3.

FINCASTLE, ss.

THE deposition of Jarrets Williams, taken before me, Anthony Bledsoe, a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, being first sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That he left the Cherokee nation on Monday night the 15th instant (July) that the part of the nation called the Overhills were then preparing to go to war against the frontiers of Virginia, having purchased to the amount of 1000 skins, or thereabouts, for mockasons. They were also beating flour for a march, and making other warlike preparations. Their number from a calculation made by the Raven warriors, amounts to about 600 warriors; and, according to the deponent's ideas, he thinks we may expect a general attack every hour. They propose to take away negroes, horses, &c. and to kill all kinds of cattle, sheep, &c. for which purpose they are well stocked with bows & arrows, &c. also to destroy all corn, burn houses, &c. And he also heard that the Valley towns were a part of them, set off; but they had sent a runner to stop them, 'till all were ready to start. He further relates, that Alexander Cameron informed them, that he had concluded to send Capt. Nathaniel Gueft, William Faulin, Isaac Williams, and the deponent with the Indians, 'till they came near to Nanachuky; then the Indians were to stop, and Gueft and the other whites above-mentioned were to go to see if there were any king's men among the inhabitants; and if they found any, they were to take them off to the Indians, or have a white signal in their hands, or otherwise to distinguish them. When this was done they were to fall on the inhabitants, and kill and drive all they possibly could. That on Saturday the sixth instant, in the night, he heard two prisoners were brought in near midnight, but the deponent saw only one. That the within Williams saw one scalp brought by a party of the Indians, with a prisoner; but from accounts they had five scalps. He also says, he heard the prisoner examined by Cameron, though he gave a very imperfect account, being very much cast down. He farther says, that the Cherokees had received the war belt from the Shawanese, Mingo, Tawah, and Deleware nations, to strike the white people. That fifteen of the said nations were lately in the Cherokee town, and that few of the Cherckees went in company with the Shawanese, &c. That they all intended to strike the settlers on Kentucky; and that the Cherokees gave the said Shawanese, &c. four scalps of white men, which they carried with them. The said Shawanese and Mingoes informed the Cherokees, that they were at peace with every other nation; that the French were to supply them with ammunition, and that they wanted the Cherokees to join them to strike the white people on the frontiers, which the Cherokees have agreed to. And the deponent saith, that before he left the nation, a number of the Cherokees of the lower towns were gone to fall on the frontiers of South Carolina and Georgia; and further saith not.

JARRET WILLIAMS.

*Signed before* ANTHONY BLEDSOE.

Wednesday an express arrived here with the following account of a battle fought by a party of the Fincastle militia with a number of the Cherokee and Creek Indians, near the great island of Holstein, the 20th July ult.

"Our scouts returned and informed that they had discovered a large number of Indians making into the settlement, upon which information the few men stationed at Eaton's fort, within the boundary line, completed a breast-work sufficiently strong with what men were there, to have defended themselves against a considerable number. Expresses were sent to the different stations, and such a number of men were collected that next morning we turned out with 170 in search of the enemy. We marched in two divisions, with flankers on each wing and scouts before who soon discovered upwards of twenty Indians and fired upon them. They immediately returned the fire, but our men rushed on them with such violence as obliged them to make a precipitate retreat. They left ten bundles and a good deal of plunder, which our men secured. We have great reason to believe several of them were wounded in this skirmish. Though it happened on a ground very disadvantageous to pursue, yet it was with the greatest difficulty they could be restrained. A council was held, and it was judged advisable to return, as we had reason to believe a party greatly superior to ours were not far off. We had not marched more than a mile in good order when our rear was attacked by upwards of 700 of the enemy. Our men sustained the attack with great firmness, until a line was formed. The enemy endeavoured to surround us, but were prevented by the vigilance of Capt. James Shelby, who, with his division took possession of an eminence, and bravely defended it, which prevented their design. Our line extended upwards of 600 yards, and after disputing the ground some time, we found 13 of them dead on the field, and have reason to believe that many more might have been found, if we had had time to have searched for them, as there were great quantities of blood found every way they retreated. Though the action was short, it is believed the execution was great. The enemy attacked us with their usual fury, but our militia fought with a calmness and intrepidity that would have done honor to the veterans of any country. The behaviour of our scouts, not only on this duty, but in the action deserve the greatest applause. Besides a deal of plunder, we took a good many guns. We did not lose a man and had only 4 slightly wounded. The soldiers are in high spirits, and long for another engagement on equal terms. Though we have reason to believe the enemy are pouring in upon us in numbers superior to our forces, (9) yet we hope for a reinforcement from our friends.

Signed by Capts. *John Campbell, William Cocke, Thomas Madkison, James Thomson, James Shelby, Wm. Buchanan.*"

We have just received at a certain part in this colony a supply of 450 barrels of gun powder, and near 300 stand of arms.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

PAY of a BATTALION in the Continental service.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel, | 50 | dollars per kalendar month. |
| Lieutenant-Colonel, | 40 | |
| Major, | 33 1-3 | |
| Captain, | 26 2-3 | |
| Lieutenant, | 18 | |
| Enfign, | 13 1-3 | |
| Adjutant, | 18 1 3 | |
| Quarter-Master, | 18 1-3 | |
| Surgeon, | 25 | raised to 33, June 5, 1776. |
| Mate, | 18 | |
| Chaplain, | 20 | raised to 33 1-3, July 5 |
| Serjeant, | 8 | |
| Corporal, Drummer, & Fifer, each | 7 1-3 | |
| Private, | 6 2-3 | |

ARTILLERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain, | 26 2-3 |
| Captain Lieutenant, | 20 |
| First & second Lieut. | 18 1-3 |
| Lieut. Fireworker, | 13 1-3 |
| Serjeant, | 8 1-3 |
| Corporal, | 7 1-3 |
| Bombardier, | 7 |
| Matross, | 6 5 6 |
| Serjeant-Major, | 9 |
| Quarter-Master-Serj. | 9 |
| Drum-Major, | 8 1-3 |
| Fife-Major, | 8 1-3 |
| Regimental Paymaster, | 26 2-3 |

See pa. 869.

*The* RATION *for each man, extracted from the minutes of the honorable the Continental Congress, is as follows.*

One pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, or one pound of salt-fish, per day—One pound of bread or flour per day—Three pints of peas or beans per week, or vegetables equivalent, at one dollar per bushel for peas or beans—One pint of milk per man, per day, or at the rate of 1-72 of a dollar—One half pint of rice, or one pint of Indian meal per man, per week—One quart of spruce beer or cyder, per man per day, or nine gallons of molasses per company of one hundred men per week—Three pounds of candles to one hundred men per week, for guards—Twenty-four pounds of soft, or eight pounds of hard soap, for one hundred men per week.

Last Saturday, George Morgan, Esq; arrived in this city from the Westward; on the 9th ult. whilst at one of the Shawanese towns on the Scioto, he received intelligence of three Six Nation warriors having passed by there with two prisoners they had taken, fifteen days before, from Virginia. Mr. Morgan followed and got to their town before them, prevented the usual punishment of the prisoners on their entry, and insisted on their being immediately delivered up to him, unless they intended this breach of peace as an open declaration of war. All the head men of the Six Nations, Shawanese and Delewares who were called together on this occasion, behaved in a very friendly manner, and joined with Mr. Morgan in his demand made to the warriors, who soon complied therewith, and were promised forgiveness on condition of future good behaviour. These warriors told Mr. Morgan they had done no other damage, except they killed a young man they shot at when they took these prisoners; but he made his escape, that they believed the ball entered his breast. The prisoners are twin sons of Andrew McCodnel, late of Pennsylvania, who removed last winter to Lees-Town on Kentucke-river, and were taken within a few hundred yards of the town. Mr. Morgan brought them with him to Pittsburgh, and delivered them to their uncle in Westmorland county in this state. Since then, a small party of Shawanese in returning from the Cherokee country, killed and scalped two persons near the big Bone Lick; they were pursued by a few of the neighbours who killed and scalped two of the Indians, the others escaped. This breach is also likely to be settled to the satisfaction of all parties, as the head men had expressed great concern at the conduct of their foolish young people, and promise to do all in their power to preserve our friendship. A treaty is to be held at Pittsburgh with the Western Indians the beginning of October, when 'tis hoped they will listen to and follow their true interest, as they have promised to do.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations met in Council at Onondago on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of last June, promised Mr. Morgan to call all their warriors from Canada, and to listen to the Thirteen United States of America, being convinced that their advice was for their true interest, as they have no business to join either side in the present war between Britain and America. They accordingly sent off a party for the above purpose the 22d of June, and another party to Niagara, to insist on Col. Butler's bringing all their people safe back immediately. They likewise sent off two large belts to the Lake and other Western Indians, to inform them of their determination, and to desire they will also sit still.

*Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, August 5.*

"I came over here from R——— to conduct a Canadian from St. Francois to Head-Quarters. He assures me that the Indians in general have resolved not to join in the war. (10) Things here begin to wear a different face. The greatest harmony reigns among the General Officers. Order is taking place in the army, and the men in high spirits. Great numbers are coming in from New-England to Skeenesborough. It is reported that Gen. Carlton has used the Canadians who favoured us very barbarously, which has provoked them very much. Some deserters are come over, and some of the foreign troops are said to be desirous of deserting." See index, under Canada

See list of rights, page 1089, 1228 & see list of Grievances, pa. 971. & indexes, under Army British, & Men of War. (1) See Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050: petition of right, pa. 816:— Bill of rights, pa. 1083, Vol. 2. & see indexes, under Towns, County, Assembly, Representatives, Congress, Continental, & Provincial, rising of the Country, resolves, riots, & Army of the United Colonies. (2) See list of Grievances, pa. 971. & See index, under Army of the United Colonies & see indexes, under Army of the United Colonies, & Naval affairs. & list of Grievances, pa. 971. (3) See index under Georgia. (4) See pa. 606. (5) See resolves, pa. 925. (6) See index, under Congress Continental. (7) See index, under Salt Petre. (8) See index, under Gun Powder.

We are informed by a Captain of a vessel belonging to this city, who escaped a few days ago from Staten-Island, that the German troops lately arrived from Halifax intended on the island, where it is said they are to wait the arrival of another reinforcement (which is hourly expected) before the attack will be made on New York, and also, that the British troops speak with great contempt of General Washington's army, and are assured that they will have the pleasure of soon meeting, and spending the winter with General Burgoyne & his troops in New-York.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 19.

Last Friday two Fire-ships, commanded by Captains Holdyke and Brown, (gentlemen volunteers of rank in the Army of the United States) proceeded up the North-River with intent to give a suitable warming to those pirates and privateers that have infested it since the 28th of July last.—The night was dark and favourable to the design, and the enemy did not perceive our vessels till they were just aboard of them.—Capt. Holdyke grappled the Phoenix, but that fire not communicating so soon as was expected, she disentangled herself in about 20 minutes, after sustaining considerable damage in her rigging.—Capt. Brown fell on board one of the tenders, which was soon consumed; and we are truly sorry to inform the public that this intrepid commander is yet missing.—This gallant enterprise struck so great a panick upon the enemy that they thought it prudent to quit their station; and yesterday taking the advantage of a fresh wind at S. E. attended with considerable rain, they run the gauntlet through a great number of well directed shot from our batteries in and near this city, which undoubtedly must have damaged them much.—Our gallies played smartly, and followed the ships a considerable distance into the bay. The enemy's fire seemed to be mostly directed upon the city, as the tops of the houses were crouded with spectators, but very little damage was done to buildings, nor any lives lost upon the occasion.

Saturday a flag of truce was sent from the ministerial fleet, and met in the bay by one of our barges, but we could not learn its import.

AUGUST 22.

By His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States of North-America.

WHEREAS a bombardment and attack upon the city of New-York, by our cruel, and inveterate enemy, may be hourly expected: And as there are great numbers of women, children, and infirm persons, yet remaining in the city, whose continuance will rather be prejudicial than advantageous to the army, and their be long exposed to great danger and hazard: I Do, therefore, recommend it to all such persons, as they value their own safety and preservation, to remove with all expedition, out of the said town, at this critical period, trusting, that with the blessing of Heaven, upon the American arms, they may soon return to it in perfect security. And I do enjoin, and require, all the officers and soldiers in the army under my command, to forward and assist such persons to their compliance with this recommendation. Given under my hand, at Head-Quarters, New-York, August 17, 1776.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

We can assure the public, that the foreigners, in Burgoyne's army are beginning to desert in large numbers. About 60 of them, in a boat, came over to our troops the other day, at Ticonderoga. (1)

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated July 28th,

"I have acquainted you by my former from Martinico, of the good disposition the French are in towards the continent of America, and how willing they are to admit and welcome all vessels from thence; for which they have now and daily import all sorts of goods in demand with you, particularly powder, and other warlike stores, which they may purchase and ship without any difficulty. And it is more than probable, that if the Congress declare its Independency, (2) to the European states and offers to open their ports to foreigners, your ports will be crowded with them from all parts; and it seems that France only waits for that event, to assist you in your defence. (4) (5)

"We have at present no other news than what is brought by a Dutch ship arrived within two days here from Amsterdam, viz.

"That the French, Spanish and Portuguese, are making great preparations of war by land and sea, as well as the States General.—That the Spaniards had marched an army to the frontiers of Portugal, and had sent to sea a fleet of sixteen sail of the line, the destination of which was not known; and that they send considerable numbers of troops to their colonies.—That the States of Holland had absolutely refused to renew the prohibition for the exportation of powder, &c, to the colonies; or to cede to the English the four Scotch regiments the State have in their service; nor furnish them with a number of men of war which the British Court had required of them. The vexation occasioned by this in the British Ministry, induced them to take several Dutch ships, among which are two who sailed from this Island, who were carried to London, and another to St. Christophers. In consequence of this, the Dutch have armed forty ships of war, and ordered sixty more to be built with the greatest diligence in their different ports, and to raise 20,000 men to augment their land forces, &c.

The above is a true translation of the original, which is, and remains in my hand at Philadelphia August 16, 1776. (6) PAUL FOOKS, Interpreter of the (2) French and Spanish languages."

The Congress have received advice from Ticonderoga, of two deserters from the Brunswickers being got in, who informed of 90 more who came off with them.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, July 29.

"We have lately received a supply of fresh beef, which has been of infinite service, having recovered all our sick, and put the whole army into high spirits. Our marine force consists of eight gondolas and four schooners. We are going from here down the lake, in order to retake St. John's, which Burgoyne has possession of at present. As we have numbers, and our army are determined, I do not entertain the least doubt of success. (7)

Extract of a letter from Independent Point, July 30.

"Three schooners are gone down the lake, and a sloop and six or eight gondolas will follow in a few days. Two hundred carpenters are employed in building more, after the Delaware model. We have plenty of large guns, and hope soon to have a formidable fleet upon lake Champlain. Carleton and Burgoyne are at St. John's, likewise busy in preparing a fleet." (1)

"A Canadian, a friend of ours, and an officer in the militia, arrived yesterday from St. Francis, 12 miles below Sorel, his property being seized by Carleton. He says, that Carleton and Burgoyne have not yet ordered the Canadians to arms, but have notified them to be ready in September, to come with them over the lakes, as they intend to drive the rebels out of the country, and winter in Albany. (1) This may be their intention, but I am certain they will find it impracticable. They will have to pass, in the first place, the gondolas; 2dly, Crown Point; and thirdly, the narrows below Independent Point and Ticonderoga. Our fortifications are much stronger than when the French had this post, when, with only three thousand French and Canadians, they made such a terrible havock of the British army, in 1758. (8) Good living here at present, having plenty of fresh beef and excellent bread. (11)

NEW-LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Last Saturday a French sloop arrived here from the West-Indies, loaded with sugar, molasses and Coffee, and a few articles of European goods.

Since our last three vessels have arrived here from New-York, with tories collected from that city and Long-Island; who are sent into the country towns.

HARTFORD, AUGUST 26.

Last Saturday a number of gentlemen were brought to this town from New-York, where they were lately taken up on suspicion of entertaining sentiments unfriendly to the American states. We hear they are soon to let out for Norwich, where (for the present) they are desired to remain. (9)

Last Monday David Matthews, Esq; mayor of the city of New York, was brought to this town from Litchfield, and on Friday returned, having obtained liberty to remain there, under the care of Capt. Moses Seymour.

Saturday night last a Post arrived in town from Ticonderoga, which place he left the 20th inst. but brings nothing material.

PROVIDENCE, August 17.

Extract of a Letter from a planter in Barbadoes to his Friend in London, dated May 21, 1776, found on board the Ship Eagle, lately taken by the Montgomery Privateer, of this Port.

"I do not choose to meddle with politics, yet this I foresee, that if Matters are not settled with North-America this Year, we shall all be ruined. We shall not have Lumber to make a Single Cask with, nor even to repair our Buildings."

Extract of another Letter, dated Barbadoes, June 15.

"Unless we are soon blessed with good weather, and a Continuance of it, I see nothing to prevent a Famine. This Island is now feeling as great Distress as ever was known: It is really now feeling the sad Effects of the unhappy Disputes with America. Yesterday News arrived here that General Howe had left Boston, and it was thought was going to Philadelphia. Report says there are many People in Virginia who are Friends to Government, and only want to be supported by a proper Force: I wish the report to be true, because the Trade to that Colony being opened, would relieve us very much in Barbadoes; for from thence we chiefly obtain our Corn. God grant a happy Reconciliation. Our Governor tells me, he has Hopes that Matters will be ended this Year, from the great Armament going to America; for that there will be a bold Stroke made this Summer's Campaign. It may be so; but I fear it is all in Imagination. I begin to be afraid that Great-Britain is not able to send a Force sufficient to subdue the Americans, who are now become obstinate, and drove to Despair. They are sensible of their own Strength. We are teaching them, and indeed we have taught them to fight. Numbers then must overpower."

Extract of another Letter, dated Barbados, June 16.

"I should have sent you some Yams, Potatoes, &c. but there is such a Scarcity, that we cannot get them for our own Support. I assure you that all Kinds of Provisions are so scarce, it is with the greatest Difficulty that we can get them for our own Families Use. The Lord mend the Times, for we are at present in a deplorable State."

Extract of another Letter, dated Barbados, June 17.

"My affairs are in the utmost Confusion, on Account of the present Disputes, which God grant to be soon over, and a happy reconciliation; which if not soon, never will be, for depend upon it the Americans will declare themselves FREE, and will open their Ports to all Nations, except England. They have at present 80,000 Men in Pay, as good Troops as any Nation ever produced, besides a Militia 80,000 more, always ready to join the Grand Army. Every Man from 15 to 50 is in Arms. Their Army is well supplied with every thing necessary to carry on the War. Their Cruizers have taken a great number of the English Vessels. This and the neighbouring Islands are in great distress for provisions, and in three Months will be a general famine in this part of the world, if some speedy relief is not given to them. At present any Man that wants Negroes, may have as many as he pleases to work for him for their Food. You cannot form an Idea of the distress that appears in every one's Countenance."

NEWPORT, AUGUST 22.

BY a gentleman from Dartmouth we are assured, that a privateer belonging to Fair-Haven, had taken a ship from the West-Indies, bound for Newfoundland, with 60 hogsheads of rum, and 60 hogsheads of molasses, and several thousand dollars; also a very large Jamaica ship with 700 hogsheads of sugar, 200 hogsheads of rum, and a large quantity of cotton; this ship was so valuable that the Captain of the privateer, who was the best pilot for the eastern shore of any on board, went on board the ship to carry her in, and was parted with by the privateer last Sunday week. The privateer is arrived with more prisoners than men belonging to her.

BOSTON, August 29.

Last Saturday afternoon was chased into Marblehead by the Milford frigate, the prize ship Isaac, from Tortola bound to London, 350 tons burthen, commanded by Capt. Ashburn, laden with 300 hogsheads sugar, 44 puncheons rum 130 bags cotton, considerable of old copper, and a quantity of turtle.—She was taken by the privateer sloop Warren, commanded by Capt. Phillips; and had it not been for the fort at Marblehead, who fired at the Milford several times, she would have been inevitably re-taken.

And on Sunday the above frigate took off Cape-Ann, a prize brigantine coming into port, said to be one of Capt. White's of Salem, laden with rum from Grenada. Also, a large sloop which our informant could not tell where from, or who commanded her.

We hear all the women and children, with the sick and infirm, are removed out of New-York, agreeable to the recommendation of his Excellency Gen. Washington. *See 1st Column.*

By a gentleman from Norwich, we are informed that last Friday 3 ships and a tender appeared off New-London, and soon after came to anchor near Fisher's island.

*Yesterday the Honorable* SAMUEL ADAMS, *one of the Delegates from this State, arrived in Town from Philadelphia.*

The Post from No. Four informs of a Gundaloe, with about 25 men, being taken by the enemy in Lake Champlain.

The privateer sloop Broome, Capt. William Nott commander, belonging to New-Haven, arrived at Dartmouth on Monday last from a cruize, and has taken the four following valuable prizes.——

On the 31 of August, in lat. 32, 25, and long. 59, 46 took the ship charming Sally, John Bull commander, bound to Europe from Dominica, had on board 465 hogsheads of sugar, 31 tierces ditto, 35 barrels ditto, 25 tons of fustick.

On the 4th of August, in Lat. 32. 25. and Lon. 59. 46. took the Snow Ann, John Bowes, Capt. from Tobago, bound to Lancaster, had on board, 169 Hhds of Sugar, 20 Teirces do. 26 Barrels do. 40 Bags of Ginger, and 118 Bales of Cotton.

On the 5th of August, in Lat. 33. 17. and Lon. 60. 16. took the Brig Carolina Packet, Mark Towell Capt. bound from Antigua to London, had on board, 151 Hhds of Sugar, 12 Teirces do. 10 Barrels do. 2 Hhds of Rum, 14 Tons of Lignum Vitæ and Fustic.

On the 7th of August in Lat. 34, 15 & Long. 60. 18. took the Brigt. John, Capt. Daniel McKay, bound from Grenado to Dublin, had on board 90 Hhds. and 2 Teirces of Rum.

Last Lord's day, the new ship of war belonging to the state of Connecticut, built at Saybrook, and commanded by William Coit, Esq; came out of the river, and arrived at New-London: She is the largest vessel that has ever come over Saybrook-bar, and was piloted by Capt. James Harris.

We have divers Reports of the Enemy's leaving Staten Island, and landing on Long-Land, but we can't collect any Particulars that we can rely on to give the Public. (13)

DIED. At Hingham, on the 21st of this Instant, of an Apoplexy, Capt. Pyam Cushing, greatly lamented.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Ten Whites. One Black.


To be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At Tilleston's wharf,
TO-MORROW Eleven o'Clock,
A Variety of very good CABBIN FURNITURE, consisting of mahogany tables, chairs, looking glasses, sundry beds and bedding, table linnen, knives and forks, china, glass and stone ware, some plate, a number of books neatly bound and gilt, desks, a settee, bedstead, chest of drawers, two stoves, a large anchor of 2000 wt. a six oar'd pinnace, and sundry other articles.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of *Thomas Stephenson*, late of *Cohasset* Merchant deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *John Bates* of said *Cohasset*, Administrator on said Estate, in order for a speedy Settlement.
*Cohasset*. Aug. 27th 1776.

TO BE SOLD,
A Fall Back Chaise, almost new, with Harness compleat. Also a good Chaise Horse. Inquire of the Printer.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Mr. PETER ROBERTS late of Boston, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands, to leave them at the late dwelling-house of said deceased, in order for a speedy settlement.
Boston, Aug. 22. PETER ROBERTS, JOSEPH FORD, } Administrators

ENtertainment for Gentlemen, and keeping for Horses, at the Sign of the YANKEY HERO, in Wing's-Lane, near the Market, BOSTON, by JOHN NEWELL.
*N. B.* About 80 new white Oak Hhds. a two Mast Boat, with Sails, &c. and a Wicker to be sold, enquire of said NEWELL, who wants to hire a Man to tend Tavern and Horses.

WHEREAS Sarah, wife of me the subscriber, has violated the marriage-contract, and is separated from my bed and board:—I do forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt she may hereafter contract. William Sturges.
Barnstable, Aug. 24.


(1) see index, under Troops British & see index, under Army of the United Colonies & see index, under Naval affairs. & see index, under Men of war (2) see pa. 976. & see index, under New York. (3) see index, under Army British, & Men of war (1) see index, under Canada (2.) see index, under Congress Continental (3) see declaration, pa. 971. (4) see index, under Army of the United Colonies & Naval Affairs. (5) see Treaty, pa. 1018 (6) False (7) see when we took it, page 838, 846. (8) see page 1073, Vol. 2. (11) see pa.

(9) supposed to be concerned in the New York Plot, see pa. 964, & 1 see list of Grievances, pa. 971. (10) see pa. 905. (11) See resolves, pa. 925. (12) see index, under Army British; & Men of, Army of the United Colonies, & Naval Affairs. (13) see pa. 1101.

# STATE of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

IN COUNCIL, AUGUST 22, 1776.

ORDERED, That the Refolve of the honorable CONGRESS of the 3d of April laſt, reſpecting Perſons applying for Commiſſions, or Letters of Marque and Reprifal, be publiſhed in the ſeveral News-Papers in this STATE, that all perſons fitting out ſuch Veſſels may know how to make application for their Commiſſions.
*By Order of Council.* *JOHN AVERY*, Dep. Sec'y.

IN CONGRESS, APRIL 3, 1776.

RESOLVED, That every Perſon intending to ſet forth and fit out a private ſhip or veſſel of War, and applying for a commiſſion or letters of marque, and reprifal for that purpoſe, ſhall produce a writing ſubſcribed by him, containing the name, and tonnage or burthen of the ſhip or veſſel, the number of her guns, with their weight of metal, the name and place of reſidence of the owner or owners, the names of the commander and other officers, the number of the crew and the quantity of proviſions and warlike ſtores; which writing ſhall be delivered to the Secretary of Congreſs, or to the Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Convention or Council, or Committee of Safety of the Colony in which the ſhip or veſſel ſhall be, to be tranſmitted to the ſaid Secretary, and ſhall be regiſtered by him. And that the commander of the ſhip or veſſel, before the commiſſion or letters of marque or reprifal may be granted, ſhall, together with ſufficient Sureties, ſeal and deliver a Bond, in the penalty of Five Thouſand Dollars, if the veſſel be of One Hundred tons, or under, or Ten Thouſand Dollars, if of greater burthen, payable to the Preſident of the Congreſs in truſt for the uſe of the UNITED COLONIES, with condition in the form following viz.

"The Condition of this Obligation is ſuch, That if the above-bounden who is commander of the called belonging to of "in the Colony of mounting carriage "guns, and navigated by men, and who hath "applied for a commiſſion or letters of marque and re-"priſal, to arm, equip and ſet forth to Sea the ſaid "as a private ſhip of war, and to make captures of "Britiſh veſſels and cargoes, ſhall not exceed or tranſ-"greſs the powers and authorities which ſhall be con-"tained in the ſaid commiſſion, but ſhall in all things "obſerve and conduct himſelf and govern his crew by, "and according to the ſame, and certain inſtructions "therewith to be delivered, and ſuch other inſtructions "as may hereafter be given to him; and ſhall make "reparation for all damages ſuſtained by any miſcon-"duct or unwarrantable proceedings of himſelf, or the "Officers or crew of the ſaid Then this obli-"gation ſhall be void, or elſe remain in force.

"*Sealed and Delivered in preſence of*"

Which Bond ſhall be lodged with the ſaid ſecretary of Congreſs. *By order of Congreſs,*
(Signed) JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

IN COUNCIL, AUGUST 21, 1776.

ORDERED, That the committee of correſpondence, inſpection and ſafety of the ſeveral towns and plantations in this State, be, and they are hereby impowered and directed to take effectual care to keep within the limits of their reſpective towns and plantations, all priſoners of war, who now are or ſhall hereafter be committed to their care, and agreeable to an order of Congreſs the 21ſt of May, to ſuperintend their conduct; and in caſes of groſs miſbehaviour, or refuſing to labour for their ſupport, (excepting ſuch officers as are on parole) to confine them in the county goal: And the Sheriff of the ſaid county is hereby ordered and directed to receive into his cuſtody, any ſuch priſoners as the Committee or Committees may ſend them for their miſbehaviour. And the ſaid Committees are hereby directed to report their doings to the Council as ſoon as may be. And further, any priſoners of war ſtrolling from the town to which they have been deſtined, to other towns, be by the Committee of ſaid town ſent to the commmon goal; and the Secretary is directed immediately to publiſh this order in the ſeveral News-Papers.

A true Copy. Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

IN COUNCIL, AUGUST 22, 1776.

ORDERED, That the Committee of Correſpondence, &c. in the ſeveral towns in this STATE, do forthwith tranſmit to the Sheriff of the county whereunto they reſpectively belong, an accurate liſt of all priſoners of war in their reſpective towns, expreſſing their names, and to what company or corps they did belong; to the end the ſeveral Sheriffs may be able to make a true return thereof to this board as ſoon as may be; as the Congreſs have requeſted an immediate return of all priſoners of war within this STATE be made to them.

A true Copy. Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

IN COUNCIL, AUGUST 22, 1776.

ORDERED, That the Sherriffs of the ſeveral counties of this STATE, do make a return of the names of all the priſoners of war that ſhall be returned to them by the ſeveral Committees in their reſpective counties; together with ſuch as may be confined in the ſeveral goals within their reſpective precincts, to the Council; that a return thereof may be made to Congreſs as ſoon as may be.

A true Copy. Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

*Council Chamber, Watertown, Auguſt 21ſt, 1776.*

ORDERED, That the ſeveral Committees appointed by a reſolve of the Great and General Court on June 25th, 1776. to inliſt 3000 of the Militia in their reſpective counties, for the reinforcement of the Continental army in Canada and New-York, do forthwith make returns to the Council, of the number of men inliſted in each county, and what companies have actually marched to each of thoſe departments, with the number of men there is in each company, and when they marched, and in general of all their proceedings relative to the ſaid inliſtment. And that the Committees appointed by a reſolve of July 10th, 1776. to raiſe two other regiments for the northern or Canada department, do forthwith make the like return; and that the foregoing orders be publiſhed in the Boſton and Watertown News-Papers. By Order of the major Part of the Council.

JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

On *TUESDAY*, the 10th of *September* next, at Ten in the Morning, will be Sold by publick Vendue on *HANCOCK's* Wharf,

400 Bales of excellent Cotton, 200 Hhds of Sugar, thirty ditto of Coffee, and a variety of other Articles, too tedious to mention. *J. RUSSELL*, Auctioneer.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Man Servant or Boy—One that can be well recommended, may hear of a good Place in this Town, by enquiring of the Printer.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any demands on the Eſtate of EBENEZER SWAN, late of *Boſton*, Tailor, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Executor to ſaid Eſtate.
*Boſton*, Aug. 14th 1776.

Cheap for Caſh.

*TO BE SOLD at the Store of*

## John Cuſhing,

*Nearly oppoſite Eaſt end of the Market, Boſton,*

WEST-India and New England Rum, Brandy, Malaga Wine, Raiſins, loaf and brown Sugar, Coffee, Rice and ground Ginger, Chocolate, Spices of all kind, Cotton Wool of a ſuperior quality, Barr Iron, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

## Charles Miller,

At his Store on Green's Wharf,

SHalloons, Tammies, Durants, Camblets, Darſetteens, Ribbons, Forrefts, ſilk and hair Twiſt, hair Pluſh, Breeches Patterns, men's worſted Hoſe, Nun's Thread, Tapes, quality Bindings, pound Pins, ſhoe and knee Buckles, Penknives, braſs Ink-potts, portmanteau Locks, Girths, Shoe-knives, Awl-haſts, Rappee-Snuff, Snuff-boxes, black lead Pencils, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

## Jerathmeel Pierce,

Leather-Dreſſer, near the North-Bridge in SALEM,

A ſmall Parcel of BEAVER; Alſo, a Quantity of RACCOON SKINS, cheap for Caſh.

TO BE SOLD BY

## Martin Brimmer,

at STORE No. 25, on Long Wharf,

Fayal, Liſbon and Malaga Wine, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Philadelphia Flour, Holland's Gin, Chocolate warranted good, ſewing Silk by the pound. Alſo a few Barrels of Sweet Oyl, Cinnamon, Cloves.

THE General Aſſembly of this State, at their late Seſſion, impowered and directed the Treaſurer thereof to borrow a Sum not exceeding *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds*. Any Perſons diſpoſed to ſupply the ſame, may apply to the ſaid Treaſurer, at his Office in *Watertown*.

*Treaſurer's-Office, Auguſt, 8 1776.*

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr.* Richard Billings, *late of* Boſton, *Taylor, deceaſed are deſired to make Payment to* Mary Billings, *Executrix on ſaid Eſtate: And all Perſons to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to ſaid Executrix, at her Houſe near* Mill-Bridge, *in Order for Settlement.* Boſton, Auguſt 14th, 1776.

ALL *Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt.* Benjamin Homer, *late of* Boſton, *Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Capt.* Benjamin Cebb *and Capt.* Job Prince, *Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement.* Boſton, Auguſt 11th, 1776.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of* William Cazneau, *late of* Boſton, *Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment to* James Cazneau, *of* Boſton, *Adminiſtrator: And all Perſons to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to ſaid Adminiſtrator, in Order for Settlement.*
Boſton, Auguſt 14th, 1776.

☞ WANTED immediately, a SURGEON to ſerve on board the Privateer Brig RETALIATION, of 10 carriage guns, now fitting out at Beverly.—Any perſon who can be well recommended and inclines to enter, by applying to Capt. ELEAZER GILES on board, or any of the owners in Beverly, may meet with encouragement very inviting.

TAKEN up by *Joſeph Paddock* of Milton, the 8th Inſtant a red MARE, has a white Starr in her Forehead, about fourteen Hands high; the Owner may have her again by paying the Charges.
Auguſt 8th, 1776.

*Truro, July 26. 1776.*

TAKEN UP by *John Radley, Soloman Dyer, and Samuel Smalley, a SLOOP about 70 tons, on the back of Cape-Cod, between the Highland and Race-Point, and carried into Eaſt-Harbour.*

WANTED,

A Quantity of Mens ſtrong Leather Shoes, for which the Money will be given at the Delivery. Any Perſons inclining to ſupply the ſame, are deſired to call at the Agent's Office, in Ann-Street.

STATE of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, }
*Eaſtern Diſtrict*, ſs. }

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LIBELS are filed before me againſt the Schooner Margaret, burthen about 30 tons, *James Moore* late Commander, againſt the Sloop Unity, *Ichabod Jones*, late Maſter, burthen about 80 tons; againſt the Sloop Polly, burthen about 90 tons, *Nathaniel Morton*, late Maſter; againſt the armed Schooner Dill gent, burthen about 100 tons Lieut. *John Knight*, late Maſter, and her armed Cutter, the Tatmaguſh; againſt the Schooner Savannah, burthen about 25 tons,——*Phillips*, late Maſter, all which Veſſels, their Appurtenances and Cargoes were taken (for carrying ſupplies to the Enemies of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, and infeſting the Sea Coaſt) and brought into the Eaſtern Diſtrict aforeſaid, and the Maritime Court for ſaid Diſtrict will be held at the Meeting Houſe in the Eaſt Precinct of *Pownalborough*, on Monday the ninth Day of September, 1776, at the hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the Juſtice of the ſaid Captures; and all Perſons claiming property in ſaid Veſſels or Cargoes, or are any ways concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the ſame Veſſels, or either of them, with their Appurtenances and Cargoes ſhould not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of ſaid Court.

State of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, }
Lincoln, ſs. }

A *LIBEL being filed before me againſt the Brigantine* Betſey, BENJAMIN WORMSTED, *Maſter, burthen about 115 tons, ſaid to be improved in carrying ſupplies to the fleet and army employed againſt the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the County of* Lincoln. *This notice is given purſuant to the Laws of this Colony, that the Court erected to try and condemn all veſſels that ſhall be found infeſting the ſea coaſt of America, and brought into either of the Counties of* York, Cumberland *or* Lincoln, *will be held at the meeting houſe in the* Eaſt Precinct, *in* Pownalborough, *on Thurſday the fifth day of* September, 1776, *at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the juſtice of ſaid capture, that all perſons claiming property in ſaid veſſel or cargo, or any ways concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the Brigantine her appurtenances and cargo, ſhould not be condemned.*

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of ſaid Court.

## FRESH GOODS

ARE now opening at ENOCH BROWN's in Roxbury, among which are a genteel aſſortment of ſuperfine Broad Cloths, with lining to match; a very beautiful aſſortment of Patches and Chintzes, which for colours and quality are thought equal to any ever ſeen in the country; Velvets and Velveretts; Shalloons, Callimancoes; Durants and Tammies; India Callicoes, ſilk moree Gowns; Marſquarades and Brilliants; a variety Stuffs; white cotton Counterpins; variety of Lawns and gauze Aprons; white Laces from 6d. to 20s. per yard; a great aſſortment of Fans; variety Sattins; a few Lutеſtring and other Silks, Ribbons, &c. &c.

ALSO,—Indigo per hundred; Raiſins; genuine Brandy and Malaga Wine per caſk; Jamaica Spirits and Sugar per hogſhead.—Said BROWN continues to pay caſh for all kinds of American manufactured Cloth, as alſo a generous price for Pot and Pearl Aſh.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch perſons as were employed in carting for the Continental Army, at *Cambridge* and *Roxbury* Camps, or at *Dorcheſter* Hills, before the twenty-ſecond day of *April* laſt; and likewiſe thoſe who aſſiſted before ſaid date in removing the Army to *New-York*, that they bring their accounts, with their avouches, (without which it will be in vain for them to apply) to *John Goddard* at his Office at the houſe of Mr. *Eleazer Baker*, Inholder, in *Brooklyn*, in order for a ſettlement, where attendance will be given from *Thurſday* the fifteenth Inſtant, to *September* the firſt from ten o'clock in the morning, to ſix in the afternoon each day.

JOHN GODDARD, *W. M. G.*
*Brooklyn, Auguſt 6th*, 1776.

TO BE LET,

A Genteel Parlour and Chamber, furniſhed, pleaſantly ſituated near the Common. Inquire of the printer.

RIGHT good Paſturing for Horſes to be had at Governor's iſland, ſo called. Inquire of the printer.

"Continental. [7] See index, under